

# THE TRUTH-ISTINA

CROATS IN FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNISM AND FOR THEIR INDEPENDENCE

GOD. I

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HRVATSKA HRVATIMA

FREEDOM FOR CROATIA



# THE MAP OF THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF CROATIA



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## THE PICTURE OF THE TITLE SIDE

illustrates: ZAGREB, Capital of the Independent State Of Croatia, Square of King Zvonimir (ruled 1076 - 1088). On right side is five floor building: LABORER'S WORKSHOP, on left the four floor building: ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF DEFENSE MINISTRY.

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## CONTENTS:

Tito's Visit To Paris - A Great Disgrace	1
Introduction.....by John F. Stewart.....	2
Report .....by A.B. Franch Publicist .....	8
A "MYSTERY" ..... by Dr. Ante Pavelic .....	11
Resolution By The Central Council Of The Croatian Association In USA And Canada.....	13
Celebration of St. Anthony, ...by Peter Badrov, Chicago.....	16
Croatian Section	
Predgovor,..preveo s englezkog Mile Vrbanić.....	17
Tito u Parizu,preveo s englezkog Mile Vrbanić.....	22
TAJNA, napisao Dr. Ante Pavelic.....	25
Društvene vesti.....	

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## TITO'S VISIT TO PARIS A GREAT DISGRACE

Chairman of the Scottish league of European Freedom, and Editor of the Foreign Affairs Information Service.



### INTRODUCTION

The following Report is not only extremely important, it is peculiarly timely in view of the impending visit to Washington. It is to be hoped it will be widely circulated in the United States, so that the free people will know what to expect - not a visit from a kindly, friendly ruler, but a despot who has to be screened off from the common people by scores of thousands of troops and police and by the attentions of a secret police accompanying their chief. In Britain in earlier days, when a foreign ruler visited the country, it was expected that the streets of his route would be lined by millions of cheering public and this was encouraged, not so with Tito.

What the Government of France, in the world's forefront in humanity, civilization and culture, could be thinking of to bring as a guest, (certainly, as far as the people were concerned, not an "honoured" guest) is difficult to understand. It is well known that Tito is a convinced Communist, always proclaiming that he will never deviate from the Engels-Marx-Lenin line, and that means world conquest for Communism. It should be equally well known to the people of America that he has imposed Communism on Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia on the so-called "Yugoslavia" with the help of Russia and by the

same means that the Kremlin has used - massacre, terror, imprisonment and execution without trial, and the slave camp and deportation. This regime exists at this day and, if Tito had the chance and could carry out his policy, the Americans would find themselves in the same boat as Yugoslavia. I am quite sure the American people do not know what their Government is doing in their name, it was Washington which bolstered up the power of the Kremlin - of Communism, when it financed the Russian Revolution, and it was Washington which rushed Lend and Lease aid to Stalin. And it is Washington which has sent a billion dollars' to Tito in cash, military and economic requirements. It sounds incredible.

At the best, in the event of a clash between Russia and the West, Tito could not be an ally of the West for the Serbs are unlikely to fight against Russia while the Croats would at once rise to destroy Tito and all he stands for and would aid the West. Tito could not even be neutral, and while Russian Embassies would be open and would take over the direction of the extensive Russian spy system which is directed by the Kremlin in every civilized country and pass on the most intimate military and other secrets to Moscow. For there never has been



the slightest proof that Tito ever really broke from Russia and he is on the most intimate terms with that centre now. He is a most dangerous adder for the American people to nourish in its breast. What he wants in Washington is not difficult to guess; money for one thing more arms for another to enable him to destroy completely the Croats who would destroy all he represents and to help him to retain the strategically vitally important Adriatic coast, which lies wholly in Croatia and would be of inestimable military importance to Russia and their Tito collaborator. It is therefore to be

devoutly hoped that the Americans of Croatian descent and the numerous Croats in the United States will make widely known the danger Tito is to themselves, and that they will even yet prevent the visit of this frightful and barbarous man who has been guilty of far greater atrocities than those in Budapest which aroused the horror of the world if they cannot prevent it we must hope that the Americans will note what took place in Paris and will show the same hatred and disapproval that the British showed when the other wholesale barbarians Bulganin and Krushchev, visited Britain.

## II

### R E P O R T

WE PUBLISH THIS REPORT BY THE PEN OF A FAMOUS AND OBJECTIVE  
FRENCH PUBLICIST

Translation by Dr. Andrija Ilic, England

The conditions under which Marshal Tito made his journey to Paris represent for the French public an evident demonstration that the Croatian and Macedonian questions remain a dagger implanted into a Yugoslavia which can live only under a police regime.

For the first time, a Head of State in an official visit to France, had to be hidden from the French public for fear of serious incidents.

It is a habit to announce the arrival of a Head of State and publish the details of his journey, the list of ceremonies and festivities with their programmes, the State procession with different official escorts, many days in advance of the sound of a hundred and one salvos of the regimental cannon, accompanying the reception by the President of the Republic. It is also a habit that the Government and the Borrow Council of Paris invite the population to appear in great numbers along the route of this Head of State to acclaim him.

For Marshal Tito, in agreement with himself and the Yugoslav Embassy in France, no indication by newspapers or by wireless was given. A most complete si-

lence was imposed and observed.

A real mobilisation was necessary to secure the guarding of the railway line used by the armoured train arriving from Belgrade. Considerable army and police forces put a barrier between the population and Marshal Tito. The pavements were evacuated. The side streets were closed by companies of guards. Through the totally empty avenues the escort hurried at a speed of 80 kilometres p.h. Since the horses could not stand this speed, the cavalry escort was replaced by a great number of police agents on very powerful motor cycles. Thus the population did not see anything but an enormous mechanical mass /the State Coach being enclosed among the enormous motor cycles/ rolling as on the occasion of a big race.

One must note that the rare bystanders were pressed to the walls of houses by the barriers and the cordons of troops and police abstained from any acclamation. Never, under such circumstances, has Paris had such a painful spectacle.

After his arrival at the Palais de l'Elysee, where the President of the Republic gave him hospitality, Tito recei-



ved the highest French military distinction: the Military Medal. It is a habit that the generals and marshals accompany this by a citation by order of the Army. The text of this citation was agreed in a diplomatic way, between Paris and Belgrade. There one reads that Tito is "a magnificent political and military leader" who valiantly resisted the offensives of the armed forces of the 3rd Reich and of the "governments servile to the Nazi police". Many French found this phrase very regrettable in the point concerning the Independent State of Croatia, because everybody knows that Croatia, which had risen in a collective explosion of patriotism, did her utmost under most difficult conditions to remain specifically Croatian: History, this great impartial judge, will prove it.

To the Military Medal immediately were added the Cross of War /La Croix de Guerre/ and the Great Cross of the Legion of Honour /La Grand-Croix de la Legion d'Honneur/. The Communist ex-militant of the suburbs had, during long months, recruited combatants for the International Brigade of the Red Spanish Army from the Paris taverns, hunted by the French police was elevated to the same level as the greatest French military leaders, the Marshals Foch, Joffre, Gallieni and others. We reveal no secret if we affirm that many French officers were shocked by the organization of this special apotheosis.

On a day after the arrival was the anniversary of the armistice. Every year this national feast takes place on Champs Elysees with a grand military ceremony followed by a very important parade of troops. To the bewilderment of the population and of the troops on this occasion Tito did not accompany the President of the Republic.

Since the organization of Tito's journey he was invited to attend, he had accepted occupying a place in the official tribune on condition that the Papal Nuncio should not be present. The French Government could not omit to invite the Nuncio, first because of his function as the Head of the diplomatic Mission and second, because in France the Nuncio is by law the Dean of the diplomatic Corps. The Nuncio attended the ceremony. Tito, did not appear. He hoped that the French Government would annul the invitation

addressed to the Nuncio. He forgot that the French Government has traditions of courtesy.

We must note that the Nuncio for this reason abstained from appearing at all ceremonies, receptions and feasts in honour of Tito. This step silent and eloquent, was sympathically received by the French Catholics.

A great number of Catholics proudly demonstrated before the Yugoslav Embassy. The leaders of the processions waved placards bearing inscriptions such as: "Make free Cardinal Stepinac!" "Free the condemned!" "Free the peoples of Yugoslavia!" The demonstrators paraded slowly, reciting prayers and the rosary. Because of it order was not disturbed. But the police received exceptionally strict instructions. No manifestation, even very pacifist, should be tolerated. Police, represented by a massive force, having totally isolated the Embassy, dispersed these Christians who prayed for the martyrs. They did it with such brutality that it did not refrain from using violence against journalists who were present. The photo-reporters of great newspapers and press agencies had their cameras torn by police. People, massed on the pavements, hissed the service of order, protesting most energetically against these proceedings which, while suitable for a Serbian police dictatorship, are not suitable in Paris.

On the third day Tito visited the Castle and Parc of Versailles. To the bewilderment of the official personalities he passed very quickly through the rooms of the Castle containing famous master pieces of art, declaring that he is a specialist in botany and that he prefers to see trees.

For many days the Castle and the Parc were closely watched. They were occupied by hundreds of policemen who were reinforced by thousands of gendarmes, guards and soldiers.

Tito arrived and departed at a speed of 80 kilometres p.h. and always was, surrounded by a mass of heavy police motor cycles. The inhabitants of Versailles, not only could not see him, but they even could not see his car which was absolutely hidden by the formidable escort. On the other hand, the barriers held them very far from the road and, as a supple-





Copyright by HPK. B. A.

Our picture shows the French police dispersing the demonstrators in Paris.

mentary measure of precaution two rows of the Republican Guards were posted along the pavements.

"Le Figaro" itself, had to admit: "It is almost impossible to find the coach of Marshal Tito".

On the fourth day the Minister of National Defense presented the most recent war material in the military camp of Mailly, pretty far from Paris. As a matter of precaution Tito did not go from the great Paris railway station which is connected with the camp. Without the knowledge of the public he went in a sports car from a small Paris railway station which was in stage of siege: as was the entire neighbourhood. A great number of troops guarded the railway. Very strong contingents of gendarmery and Republican Guards, brought from far away, occupied all railway stations. It was forbidden to travel on the roads. The inhabitants of these peaceful little villages never believed it possible for such a deployment of forces. All these precautions, demanded by official Yugoslavia, revealed to these modest citizens and to these peasants the grave injustice which prevailed in far away Yugoslavia and why thousands of soldiers and policemen were so necessary.

Chalons-sur Marne, where Tito stayed

also never saw a similar spectacle, although there had passed many Sovereigns. And always the same thing happened. The public was lost in the mass of gendarmes Republican Guards and soldiers..The public saw these, but did not see Tito.

The last day was used for the visit to the famous Donzere-Mondragon dam.

Still at a speed of 80 kilometres p.h. Tito went to the Paris railway station of Lion to embark, on his armoured train, henceforth famous in France. Nobody was able to see him on the way from the Palais d'Elysees to his railway station. Scarcely could one notice his car in the accompanying mass of enormous motor cycles...For going to Donzere-Mondragon he did not use the great railway line, but a small line which is used only by goods trains. And even there was a formidable service of protection. The bewilderment of the villagers will not soon abate.

Let us repeat. The enormity of all these services of order, the considerable number of transferred soldiers and this gigantic swarming of gendarmes and policemen completely bewildered the French public in all classes of society.

Entire France understands now the inscription on the placard of a group of the Paris demonstrators, "Free the peoples of Yugoslavia!"



This was certainly not the result expected by Tito when he came to France. The French Government was not very enthusiastic about this journey. Neither this Government nor its predecessors insisted on Tito coming to Paris.

Why did he come?

First, to ask for money. Yugoslavia is in need of considerable capital for long-term investments notably in mines. She badly needs also industrial products and certain raw materials which she does not possess in sufficient quantity.

This is the reason why this aspect of the journey was by far the most important.

Negotiations took place over two precise points:

- 1/.Development of commercial exchanges between Yugoslavia and France;
- 2/.French investments in the copper mine of Maldan Pek.

It was communicated to the press that these questions were simply discussed and that a more profound study would be referred to the technicians.

In reality, in the economic field, which, we repeat, was the principal aim of his journey Tito did not receive the satisfactory and final reply which he asked for.

In this economic field the great and decisive French factors of finances, commerce and industry have to say their word. They gave it to be understood that, to different French competent authorities Yugoslavia is not completely satisfactory. Their thesis, very objectively based on undeniable facts, is asserted by these.

The exchanges between France and Yugoslavia rest on a very low level. In 1955 they scarcely reached 8 billions of French Francs. On the other side, these exchanges are very unbalanced. The French export is very much higher than the import. The first amounted in 1955 to 4,850,000,000 of French Francs and the second only to 2,940,000,000. That means that part of French export indifferently paid for. Since Yugoslavia has few products for export it is difficult to see how the balance of exchanges could be realized. Further, these technicians remark that the agrarian reform in Yugoslavia was a complete failure. Agricultural production had not been develop-

ped. The peasants stubbornly refuse to work in co-operatives.

The great economic and financial publication "La Vie Francaise" in its issue of May 10th 1956, on the occasion of the Tito visit notes: "Today between Belgrade and Zagreb there are 150,000 hectares under water. These lands belonged to big proprietors and were partly collectivized and partly divided among the peasants. For many years the drying canals are not maintained and water floods the fields." This publication with a great circulation and enjoying sympathy in most powerful quarters, adds: "All this does not encourage eventual investments in Yugoslavia."

In high financial quarters, as in the Commissions of finances and in those of Economic Affairs of the National Assembly and of the Council of the Republic /the Senate/ is noted great dissatisfaction with an agreement recently concluded between France and Yugoslavia concerning the French property nationalized by Yugoslavia and the loans made by France to Serbia and royal Yugoslavia: Evidently that is the reason for a bad preface to the financial, economic and commercial agreements wanted by Tito when he came to Paris.

Obviously, for formal reasons, a new agreement will take place. That is a convenience and courtesy. The official technicians of the two countries sooner or later will submit a report to their respective Ministers, and the signature of this report will be a new and prolific occasion for an exchange of decorations. But it is certain that this report will be far from having the volume and importance wished by Tito.

In quarters of Paris affairs one says openly that over this point, essential for him, Tito returned to Belgrade with an incontestable defeat.

On the political field, Tito came to Paris to give advice regarding his profound knowledge of Russia. Nobody will believe that France asked him to make this journey, so expensive for her, to receive his knowledge and directives in the diplomatic field. It was himself who wanted to come to Paris. It was himself who wanted contact with the President of the Republic, with the Premier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.



It is difficult to admit that he had the arrogance to impose his views on France. So he came to Paris in the quality of a mediator only. In whose name? Of the Soviet, evidently.

Many parliamentarians openly say in the Halls of the National Assembly and of the Council of the Republic: "Tito had to make this journey to France, which he so much longed for, because he had to accomplish a mission on account of Russia." He insisted on the date of his journey, and this is explained: some days after his presence in France the French Premier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs departed to Moscow, the principle of their departure and the date of this being decided a considerable time before.

For the public the French and Yugoslav governments officially declared in a communique that "they exercise their action in view of reinforcing the Organization of the United Nations and of permitting that body fully to play the universal role assigned to it by the Charter."

This text tells nothing to anybody. The diplomatic positions taken by the French Government, without advices and suggestions of Tito, by public declarations, many times repeated and affirmed, did not permit France to accept another text. There really was no need of Tito's presence in Paris to come to such a result. Thus, over this point also Tito's journey was completely useless.

The Yugoslav press presented the results of this journey as a great political success for Tito. It is really not difficult. Its extracts published by the French newspapers, vividly bewildered many French politicians. One of them said in the Halls of the National Assembly: "In future we shall know what importance must be given to the information of the Yugoslav newspapers."

In the hope of creating sympathy among French Universities, intellectuals, artists and authors, Tito announced that, among the questions which he wanted to solve in Paris was the extension of the cultural relations of the two countries.

Here also, the journey, was without result. We quote here the opinion of the official organ of the Quai d'Orsay, LE MONDE, in its issue of May 13th 1956: "Concerning the cultural relations be-

tween France and Yugoslavia one remained on the summits. One manifested reciprocally the desire and the will, to increase them; it took no decision."

France wanted to see a definite solution of the position of the French Institute of Zagreb. This question also remained.

Let us remark that, in the same issue, "Le Monde", a newspaper of such a wide circulation and of such great influence, underlines that the exceptional police measures taken for the protection of Tito did not permit the slightest contact between the Head of the Yugoslav State and the Paris population.

The Paris population, like the rest of the French population, did not want, to know anything more about the real situation of Yugoslavia and solidity of Tito's regime.

A certain number of parliamentarians, among them many former Ministers, sent to Tito, after his arrival in Paris, a letter, very courteous in its form, but, very strict in its meaning. We read there: "As representatives of the Nation we feel it our duty to take part in the displeasure manifested on the occasion of your arrival. The memory of the trial and imprisonment of Cardinal Stepinac and, generally speaking, of so many other attempts against individual freedom in Yugoslavia, is still in all our minds."

"If the majority of the French are wounded in their Christian feelings by what they consider as violation of the freedom and of conscience, all of them are profoundly annoyed with the thought that your country remains, in Europe, one of those where persecutions are most active and where the most holy rights of the human person are least respected."

".....France is too much attached to the principles of human rights, from the freedom of thought and all other freedom, to accept confidently collaboration with a regime which these freedoms ignores voluntarily and violates willingly."

To anger of the Yugoslav Embassy in Paris this letter was published in "Le Monde" in its issue of May 13th 1956.

Faithful to the tradition inaugurated in Belgrade after the armistice of 1918, Tito distributed throughout the official world and the French press a rain of decorations. The Yugoslav Embassy in



Paris asks, or is going to ask, the permission of the French Government for a number of other decorations to be distributed to several associations, economic and political organizations, former, combatants, to high personnel of big banks, etc.

This misuse of plaques, ties and ribbons does not and will not change at

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all the fiasco of Tito's journey to France.

Coming to France and stubbornly determined to come to France, Tito obtained only one practical result: to remind all the French that there is a Croatia, that she is a martyr under his police reign, That she waits and demands her freedom.

/A.B./

IN ECONOMIC COUNCIL LETTER  
No. 394, November 1956

JOHN F. STEWART, writes:

.....Tito's constantly and loudly proclaimed creed is the same as Moscow's - never to depart from the Engels-Marx-Lenin line. And this means the conquest of the world for Communism.

America and Britain have poured enormous subsidies into Tito's lap, in money, military equipment, food and other supplies, apparently under the impression that their subsidies and flatteries would at least secure Yugoslav neutrality in the event of a war between East and West. Even this is doubtful; but what would that neutrality be worth? It would immobilise the right wing of the West forces and protect the left wing of the Russians, for we could not infringe neu-

trality by passing through the country. And so, Tito would in reality be a valuable ally of Russia.....

.....The Croats, the most numerous of the three peoples, have a well organized Resistance Movement, which will come into the open at the first sign of trouble and as one man fight to destroy Communism and rid themselves of the Serbian Communist yoke. They will fight first of all for the restoration of their own independence, but never against the West. And the West could surely not fight against this Western, Christian, anti-Communist nation to support the atheist, Communist tyranny of Tito and his minority Government.

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IN HIS ADDRESS ON THE CELEBRATION  
of the Independent State Of Croatia  
April, 1956.

Congressman Michael A. Feighan among other things, said:

.....Croatia has every right to be independent and free of the chains applied to it by the Communist Tito. We Americans believe in the principals of the right of self determination for all nations and people.

Consequently we believe that the Croatians are entitled to their own national self determination. It is a certainty, if the Croatian people today were

allowed to express their views, they would be solidly against Tito's Empire and in favor of a free and independent state of Croatia. Even Tito of course, is aware of this, and for that reason he will do every thing in his power to prevent the world from knowing about the heroic struggles of the Croatian people to regain their national independence.

/A.C. ASSN. THE PATRIOT, Cleveland, O /

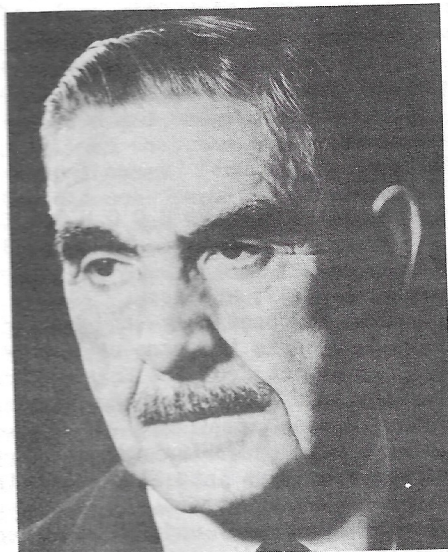
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## A "MYSTERY"

Dr. ANTE PAVELIC

Leader of The Croatian Liberation Movement, and Head of the Independent State of Croatia.



One could say that there is a case from which to conclude that not all the States oppressed by Bolshevism derive from the Moscow regime, and would seek to prove it by the example of dictator Tito of Yugoslavia who broke with Moscow and, other satellite States. But this is wrong because it is not true that Tito broke with Moscow or disobeyed the common Bolshevik centre. On the contrary: the Bolshevik Capitol excluded him from its community in spite of his desperate efforts to show his unconditional faithfulness to Stalin and Moscow Bolshevism. According to his speeches, his intimate collaborators and his press, it is very easy to prove that he has done all in his power to remain on good terms, giving evidence off his indisputable faithfulness in theory and practice to integral Bolshevism. But it was all in vain, because, despite that Cominform committed against him an obvious injustice, its rejection was not revoked. However this is a purely personal matter. Cominform, the universal Bolshevik regime, wants to get rid of Tito personally. And

the reason? Russia had good reasons to create in that part of South-East Europe an ambiguous situation. Till now nobody was able to say with certainty what means this mysterious matter of Yugo-Communism. Many people believe that this is a real mistification and a skilful game in which Communist Yugoslavia under Tito recites a delusive part in a comedy cleverly staged for Bolshevism in order to deceive the Western Powers, and that the protagonists of the two parties, i.e. Russia with Cominform and Communist Yugoslavia in complete accord have designed the comedy. This theory is correct, so far as Russia is concerned, because she has a great interest in deceiving the Western Powers and making them believe that one of the satellite States became unfaithful. The aims of this deceit are various. In the first place, in the moment of the outbreak of war, Russia would have no opportunity to stop an invasion of the Western Allies in the region of the Adriatic Sea, i.e. Croatia which is now by force a part of Yugoslavia under the domination of "People's Republic of Cro-



atia" which has more than 700 kilometres of the coast along the Adriatic Sea. Russia has not enough war vessels to send to the Adriatic nor could they even enter the Mediterranean, which is closed by the Suez Canal and the Straits of Gibraltar and the Dardanelles. Yugoslavia on her part could not do it either, because she is short of a navy and because of many other reasons. Moreover, in this artificial State the only maritime people are the Croatian people and one can take into consideration only the Croatian sailors who never will be willing to fight in favour of Bolshevism. Since this entire coast was inhabited by the Croats its population never would defend Bolshevism, but on the contrary it would help the West. For this reason Yugoslavia must assume a delusive aspect of neutrality or even become Western ally in order to stop the Western forces from opening on this territory a front in the Russian flank, and after crossing Croatia arriving in the Danubian Panonian valleys, i.e. in Hungary.

The other deceit consists in simulating weakness and fault of cohesion in the Communist world. The Western States would be induced to believe that Yugoslavia could separate yet some other nation from Bolshevism, i.e. they should be convinced of the infidelity of other, Communist regimes. However there is already talk of a Chinese, Tchechian and other "Titoisms".

The weakness of Bolshevism could consist also in the fact that Russia and Cominform were not in a situation to impose their authority on a Tito which would mean a general weakness of Bolshevism. Therefore the Western Powers might be made to hope that one day Bolshevism would break down also in Russia. Consequently they would not seriously prepare for war and would leave to Russia all the necessary time to prepare and incorporate without a declaration of war one nation after another in a distant or, perhaps, near future. Certainly, we hear, and read very often this absurd supposition. However there is another aspect which is much more realistic. All the Russian embassies in Western States are the most fruitful centres of espionage. At the moment of the outbreak of war naturally these embassies would have to

leave the hostile capitals, but there would remain the embassies of Yugoslavia which would not be disturbed, in order to perform the same service in favour of Russian Bolshevism.

Finally it is not necessary to mention the profitable advantage for Bolshevik Russia and for Communism in general which results from the fact that U.S.A. with its dollars maintains a Communist regime, which, without this, would have to be maintained by Russia. In this way Tito is financed by the Western and anti-Communist world, with money of the enemy, and the integral Bolshevism of a vast territory, because, as it is known, the Communist Yugoslav regime applies in practice the Bolshevik doctrines realizing them more than any other satellite State and by more brutal and inhuman means. The West is mistaken in pretending that it harms Bolshevik Russia and dares giving aid and good wishes to the most monstrous tyranny in the world, in spite of all the democratic principles which it professes.

Tito personally is a victim of the Bolshevik strategy. Cominform condemned Tito on Moscow's orders to assume this part which he did with pleasure.

Tito is not a mysterious person or riddle as is supposed by some newspapermen, creators and propagandists of sensational and cheap news. According to them Russia had appointed a certain Russian general in place of Tito, i.e. Joseph Broz who was assassinated or put aside by some other way.

Joseph Broz was born in Kumrovac, a village on the border between Croatia and Slovenia of a Slovene mother; about his father nobody has even spoken. Eventually he assumed the code name of Communist organization Tito after Tito Brezovacki, a Croatian writer who lived in the region where Joseph Broz was born. This Broz-Tito as a young man was in Zagreb as a worker, where later he, as a private, served in the 53rd Croatian regiment. During World War I on the Eastern front he became a Russian prisoner of war, and during the Bolshevik revolution he became a Communist. After the war he returned to Croatia where he became a member of the Communist party, but he never succeeded among the local Communists in getting a leading role, therefore he returned again



to Russia. There he participated in Komintern, but always as a simple propagandist and without succeeding in occupying a post of some importance. During World War II all the Communist leaders remained in Moscow in order to avoid the risk of death and to be able after the war to occupy the leading positions in Communist parties, sending to several countries only those of less importance.

Thus Tito arrived in Montenegro, where, as head of Communist followers he started to unfold the activity of the Communist party in all parts of Yugoslavia. There he was lucky enough to obtain the greatest support and considerable material aid from the Western Allies, particularly from Churchill. After the war he found a favourable opportunity to become a dictator, but since the new position was not at all in proportion with his modest person he started to assume a big personality. He appointed himself a marshal, installed himself in the palace of the Karadjordjevic's /Beli Dvori/ in Dedinje and pretended to make himself equal to Stalin, the high priest of Bolshevism.

Now the other exponents of Bolshevism, especially those of the Balkans, such as Dimitrov in Bulgaria, Pauker in Rumania, Enver Hodza in Albania and also those from Central-European and Western countries, who did not yet have power but were leading members of Cominform, could, not quietly watch the pretensions of a man whom they always considered an alphabetist and a minor propagandist. They made a plot against him and issued that well-known verdict accusing him of separating himself from the pure Bolshevism, of making contact with capitalism and of falling into the hands of the Western reactionary Powers. That is a customary and stereotyped form which is always applied in Russia, against the Bolshevik personalities destined to be removed and liquidated.

Nevertheless there is a reason or better a fact not personal although realistic. It was possible to expect that Communism after installing itself in power among the Balkan nations as a single regime would be in a position to adjust and eliminate the old quarrels among these nations, but it was not able to do it. England, which during the war was gi-

ving aid to Tito found herself in difficulties in stopping this aid, because in her own house she had the king and Government of Yugoslavia which had been dismembered during the war. For this reason England considered herself obliged to reconstruct this artificial State, which entered the war because of the British will, but nevertheless was destroyed by the peoples of which it was composed. Consequently England decided for the reconstruction of Yugoslavia under the regime of Tito with a regency appointed by the King, which, naturally was dissolved by Tito and the People's Republic was proclaimed. Immediately Tito started to assume the role of the Karadjordjevic's and threaten the other Balkan peoples, particularly Bulgaria, Greece and Albania. He was able to acquire the first place among the rest of dictators representing Yugoslavia, an artificially fabricated State, which was the biggest of other Balkan States.

Here followed conflict with Albania, Bulgaria and with Hungary as well. It is an old song which never will end: whenever one tries to keep alive the artificial State of Yugoslavia, be that under the Bolshevik regime or under any other, this will create an unbalance in the Balkan peninsula which will have its repercussion on the other Central-European nations.

Thus Tito was condemned, but the condemnation was not executed on him personally. There were applied certain sanctions against his regime, and all those who believe in the theatrical play that Tito has not gone astray consider this as a plausible proof in favour of their theories. But this gives proof that there is a play by one party only. Bolshevik Russia has her agents spread all over the world, being in a position to control all the regimes and all political personalities, even those most prominent, and when that is so why could the not also be within the Yugoslav Communist regime, being able at any moment to liquidate Tito? But this is not done, because the Russian Bolshevik play would lose its value. Somebody will ask: would it not be possible to substitute for Tito a person more confided in for this task? No. Russia knows very well that the Communist ranks of the population,



particularly in Croatia, Macedonia and Slovenia, are very weak and that a similar experiment among these nations would result in the fall of the edifice of the Communist regime.

The regime is just standing on its feet because of the non-collaboration of wide masses of the population and also because of the complete economic ruin, caused by the application of the collective system, particularly in farming. The collective system of farming production was easier to introduce in Russia than in other countries. In tsarist Russia the peasant, with very few and rare exceptions, was not the owner of the land which he cultivated. On the contrary, it was owned by some thousands of aristocrats and grand landowners, while the peasant was "glebae adscriptus" cultivating the land for their advantage. Now these patrons, ex-owners have been replaced by a sole owner, the Soviet State, and the situation of the peasant has not been much changed from the economic point of view. In the Yugoslav case the situation is different, because there did not exist big possessions, and the pe-

asants were owners of the land which they cultivated. Particularly active regions in farming were in Croatia, where the agrarian reform was realized in the first half of the 19th century, i.e. after the war between Hungary and Croatia in 1948.

The peasants who were the owners of the land did not want to work for the Communist regime which despoiled them of their property, and produced only the minimum for their own living. In this and not in drought is the origin of hunger in this Communist paradise, and because, of this destructive Bolshevik system the United States of America must today feed with bread the peoples who are richest in wheat in order not to lose a fictitious means of propaganda and self-deceit. In the meantime Russia unanimously laughs together with all world Communism at the Western naivete, sure that for the liquidation of the alphabet hero of the "marshaldom" at an opportune moment there will be "thumbs down" for the red emperor in the Circus Maximus of bloody Bolshevism.

/From the book "ERRORS AND HORRORS"/

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#### R E S O L U T I O N

BY THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF THE CROATIAN ASSOCIATIONS IN U.S.A. AND CANADA, WHICH TOOK PLACE ON THE MEETING DATED SEPTEMBER 1st, 1957

1. WE CONDEMN the criminal and perfid Serbocommunist attack on the Statesman Dr. Ante Pavelic, which took place in Buenos Aires on the sixteenth anniversary of the Independent State of Croatia. Our Statesman shed blood proved again undisputably the eternal tie between April the 10th, 1941 - Day of the Croatian Statehood and Dr. Ante Pavelic.

2. WE PROTEST against false accusations by Tito's Yugoslavia and the request for the deportation of Dr. A. Pavelic.

By our word of honour we testify, that Dr. Ante Pavelic is not civil nor war criminal, but he was and he is a fighter against communism, defender of the Croatian Nation, STATESMAN OF THE

INDEPENDENT STATE of CROATIA, which now brutally occupied suffers the communistic tyranny and is the prey of the Serbocommunist.

3. WE CONDEMN the communism as the worst evil of the world whose aim is imprisonment of the whole humanity and the destruction of the centennial cultural acquisitions and progress.

Communism is in the contrariety with all humanitarian perceptions and sentiments, because it denies the freedom of work, the freedom of the opinions, the freedom of the belief, and represents the dreadfulest and bloodiest dictatorship.

4. WE ARE AGAINST any support and any repeated formation of each and every



kind of Yugoslavia, and we stay firmly on the point of view of the necessity for the abolition of the artificial fabrication of Yugoslavia, as of the present serbo-communist one, so much of the serbo-royal one too. WE DEMAND INDEPENDENT STATE OF CROATIA IN ITS ENTIRE ETHNICAL, AND HISTORICAL BORDERS.

The name of Yugoslavia was fancied on January 6th 1929 by the clique of the Belgrad's megalomaniac Serbs and Alexander Karadjordjevic - the Bloody, who by this act abrogated violently XIII century existing State of Croatia and the Croatian Nation also.

5. WE ACCENTUATE that we are against every given aid to Tito's Yugoslavia in its every single form, because this aid doesn't bring any advantage to the enslaved nation Croatia, nor to other enslaved Yugoslavians' nations, but is only a tonic and prolongation to the communist government and Tito's tyranny.

6. WE ARE CONVINCED and sure that the hangman of Croatian Nation - tyrant Tito - shall never turn the back to the international communism led by USSR and Kremlin, but shall precisely exploit every occasion to display and prove his servility to Kremlin, and given him American arms turn against U.S.A.

7. WE CONSIDER our duty to support the actions for the liberation of the Croatian Nation from foreign serbo-communistic tyrannical yoke, on the ground of which Croatian nation suffers persecutions and humiliations.

As long as Serbo-communism is on the government and has the power - there, is no free life in our Old Country. We are determined to offer every help to our brothers in Fatherland, and we can accomplish this most successfully by the way of support of the Croatian Liberation Movement instituted by the uncompromisingly anti-communist fighter - Dr. Ante Pavelic.

The proof that Dr. Ante Pavelic is a personality mostly disturbing the communism is the fact that they attempted to murder him on April 10, 1957 in Buenos Aires.

8. WE ACCENT our conviction about the patriotic character of the Croatian Liberation Movement's activities under the leadership of Dr. Ante Pavelic, who also in the interval 1929-1941 proved

and showed to the world that he knows how to work and guide the battle for the independence of Croatia.

9. WE BELIEVE that the establishment of the Independent State of Croatia is the work of the entire Croatian nation, prepared, instructed and directed by the Croatian Liberation Movement's activities.

10. WE RESPECT and praise the patriotic acts of all Croatian Associations and individuals desiring freedom to Croatia, but we are persuaded and we believe, that the best road to freedom of the Croatian nation and the establishment of the Independent State of Croatia is the road which Dr. Ante Starcevic, Father of the Fatherland, traced with his doctrine and his work, and which inherited, consolidated and completed Croatian Liberation Movement with the leadership of Dr. Ante Pavelic. We have confidence in Dr. Ante Pavelic's affairs.

11. WE PROTEST against political persecutions of the CROATIAN patriots and population in the old Fatherland of Croatia which leads to biological extermination of the Croatian nation.

12. WE PROTEST against religious pursues in our old Fatherland Croatia and still existing imprisonment of the Cardinal Dr. Alojzije Stepinac.

13. WE PROTEST against the religious persecutions in our old Fatherland of the Moslems, and deeply respect work and sacrifice for freedom of Croatia by late Dr. Džaferbeg KULENOVIC.

14. WE EXTEND EULOGY AND DEEP VENERATION to our heroic elite of soldiers and martyrs fallen for the establishment of the Independent State of Croatia who in their limitless patriotism and exemplary idealism sacrificed their lives for the freedom and Croatian's happy future.

15. WE PRAISE the aspirations of Croatia for the own freedom and for the own sovereign state, venerating horrible sufferings and torture under Serbo-communist's tyranny. We are determined to convey our sacrifices under the price of our own lives for the reestablishment of the Independent State of Croatia and the freedom, peace and prosperity of Croatian nation.

16. WE EXTEND our thankfulness and respect to Senator William Knowland F. National Deputies Messrs. Michael A. Fei-



ghan and Gordon McDonough, as well as to those Congressmen who supported their energetic attitude in U.S. Congress against the communism, against Tito's visit to U.S.A. and against every kind of the aid to Yugoslavia.

17. WE HAVE CONFIDENCE in clever conduct of the United States of America with the President's Dwight D. Eisenhower administration that by perceiving the communism's fatal effects on the entire humanity will strive and succeed to push back communism's diffusion in the world and united with Canada, Western de-

mocracies and enslaved nations liberate the world from the bloody dictatorship of the communism.

18. WE ARE EVER EAGER to participate in united Croatian levels actively in the systematical combat of communism, because we are equally for the freedom of Croatian Nation as for the freedom of all other by communism enslaved nations.

Only with the concordant reinforced power we will strengthen the battle against communism and achieve the freedom of nations enslaved by the communism.

The Central Council  
Of the Croatian Associations of U.S.A. and Canada.

Vicepresident:  
Ante Markovic

President:  
Milan Segar Engr

Treasurer:  
Mile Vrban

President of the Supervisory Comm.:  
Ante Travnicki  
Ragib Zukic  
Andrija Joos

Secretary:  
Marijan Srnec

Commissaries: Petar Badrov, Vlatko Prpic Engr, Marko Matovina, Mira Ashby Fraunsperger, Eduard Sudec Engr, Antun Kalamut, Jure Kninski, Vinko Duerr, Lovro Jiner, Anka Simunic, Marko Trogrlic.

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ADDRESS MADE BY PETER BADROV

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN CROATIAN ASSOCIATION - "THE PATRIOT" - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
Delivered over Radio Station W.G.E.S. in celebration of the Croatian holiday of St. Anthony.

Croatian brothers and sisters!

Croatian people of Croatia and all over the world, regardless of where they live and how small the group may be always celebrate St. Anthony's day. Croatian history reveals that three of the most prominent and outstanding patriots, men who created Croatian history and who have been declared immortal by the Croatian people, were named Anthony.

St. Anthony was always one of the most beloved saints among the Croats and therefore Croatian parents frequently name their sons Anthony in his honor.

The first and oldest Anthony was the first bright and shining star on the

horizon of Croatian history. When Bachov absolutism was threatening to destroy Croatia, his brilliant speeches and his shrewd teaching quickly won the hearts of all Croatian patriots. He was the creator of Croatian political power and consciousness which grew while the Croatian people suffered and struggled to retain their independence. His dynamic personality won people to the cause faster than anyone prior to his time. He was materially poor, but rich in intellect and kind of heart. He was strong in his beliefs and in his refusal to concede to the enemies of Croatia, and with his simple and logical ways he destroyed all



the enemies who attempted to destroy Croatia. He was fearless, he was noble, and he was cultured, sacrificing everything on the altar of his homeland so that his people would be politically free. He created desire among the Croatian people to have their independent state and he strove to lead his people from slavery to liberty because he was deeply convinced that there could be no culture, no progress, without liberty and independence of the people. It was thus that Dr. Ante Starcevič destroyed Ilirizam, Panslavizam and Yugoslavizam. On the basis of his teaching, and with the help of God, the Croatian people will also very soon break the neck of international Communism. For his teaching the Croatian people have put the name of Dr. Ante Starcevič in the ranks of their greatest and immortal patriots.

Our second great Ante is found in newer Croatian history, as a teacher and also as the creator of the Croatian Peasant Party. This party was created as a new and strong political unit at the beginning of this century. To further the interests of his party, the second great Anthony published a newspaper called *The Home*. It was a newspaper dedicated to the Croatian peasant and through it he talked to his people. He suffered and sacrificed to publish this paper and to do other educational work among his people. He knew that he must educate his people in order that they could combat the strange rulers who were holding them without schools and education, so that they could rule themselves and rule better and longer. The program of the Croatian Peasant Party was marked by the following words: "A party must be created with the idea of creating an independent state of Croatia and for promoting the rights of the people of Croatia." With his educational work, Dr. Ante Radić was placed in the ranks of immortal Croatians - the nation's second beloved Anthony.

Since the appearance of these two Croatians a century of continuous struggle against destruction went by for the Croatian people. Subsequent to the First World War, Croatian people were thrown into a worse slavery than before, but their struggle continued day by day and we are still witnessing new and dynamic,

14

political activity. The Croatian people were organized and led by their biggest political party, the Croatian Peasant Party, which used its old democratic and, peace loving principals in an effort to establish the rights of the Croatian people. The Croatian Peasant Party was left as the voice of suffering humanity after the assassination of the Croatian leaders in the Belgrade Parliament.

The Croatian leadership, seeing that it could not work with the killers from Belgrade, had to take a long road to obtain the rights of its people. Naturally to undertake such a long task, it had to find a great patriot who was ready to sacrifice even his own life in leading the Croatian people to open struggle against their murderers. The gathering where decisions were made for the future of the Croatian people created the third historical Ante. Because of the struggle that lay ahead Ante Pavelić grasped for drastic ways to obtain victory and to obtain the independence which the Croatian nation had for so long justly demanded. He was raised with the idea of struggling for independence and creating again an independent state of Croatia. His fearless heroism was mixed with warm prayer to the Supreme God Almighty, he exerted superhuman strength to break down the barriers, and after so many centuries of slavery and suffering our leader, Dr. Ante Pavelić, finally accomplished the pledge of Dr. Starcevič and of all the Croatian people and restored the independent state of Croatia. With this act Dr. Ante Pavelić established himself, as the patriot, who after struggling all of his life for the Croatian people and their rights, restored the independent state of Croatia. The enemies of Croatia know well that Dr. Pavelić is the strongest representative of this people, that he has a great determination and that he is working for his people without compromise with anything short of their independence. Croatian people, regardless of their political views, should gather in one group of LIBERATION MOVEMENT so that we could in this manner come sooner to our mutual aim, liberation of our Croatian Fatherland.

The enemies of Dr. Pavelić and the Croatian people tried to assassinate him on April 10th of this year. Two of the



six bullets fired found their mark but protested and guided by God Almighty, he is now restored to health. Now his enemies and those of the people are trying to have him deported to Communist Yu-

goslavia. Our leader, Dr. Ante Pavelic, is shedding his blood for the liberty of the Croatian people and the Croatian land. He is our biggest guarantee of freedom for our Croatia.

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#### T I T O ' S   C R E D E N T I A L S :

##### TITO HAS

- abolished all fundamental democratic liberties, the basic of our own Constitution.
- abolished the freedom of speech and assembly
- abolished the freedom of thought and religion
- abolished the freedom of press
- destroyed thousands of private enterprises
- confiscated illegally the property and enterprises of the individual
- made impossible the existence of private capital
- destroyed all national and religious traditions
- founded his illfamed secret police
- liquidated by force every trace of opposition
- persecuted every religion
- killed over 200 catholic priests and forced over 300 of them into exile
- destroyed hundreds of churches
- killed over 160 Ulama's of the Moslem faith /church officials/
- liquidated the head of Mohamedanism in that country
- closed all religious schools
- diminished by persecution and murder the protestant population from 400,000 to 25,000
- confined one catholic cardinal and one bishop
- caused the death of one greek-catholic bishop by maltreatment
- exiled three catholic bishops
- jailed many priests and tortured many
- deported Dr. Popp the only protestant bishop, who died in Siberia
- jailed two orthodox bishops
- jailed or sent to prison camp four out of every five citizens
- introduced forced labor
- established close to 100 concentration camps
- liquidated in May 1945 without trial over 100,000 Croats and numerous Slovenians, Macedonians, Montenegrins, and Serbians
- destroyed so much of the industry and commerce that the country was forced to import many articles which were at one time their exports

/G. Greene - U.C.C. - Hamilton, Canada/

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